

# THE DAILY PRESS.

HENRY REED & CO.  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, APRIL 23

## Decline of an Ancient Breed of Bulls.

One of the most melancholy signs of the degeneracy and demoralization of the world under the introduction of modern improvements, is the decline of the virtue of the ecclesiastical anathema. The curse was always a potent weapon under the ancient dispensation as we see by scripture history. The blessing or curse of the Patriarch decided the fate of the posterity of nations, and all are aware of the pious fraud practiced by Rebekah to "switch off" to use a modern phrase for which there is no equivalent in the Hebrew—the blessing of the Patriarch Isaac, from Esau, the eldest son by a very small interval, to Jacob, the youngest; blessings in those days being subject to the laws of primogeniture, the same as goods and chattels. All—that is all those early training has been properly cared for—are aware of what came of it; how Jacob prospered among Laban's daughters and cattle; and all remember how the devout youth always attributed his prosperity to his own virtue and to the divine blessing which he flattered Esau out of by the hairy contrivance of his mother.

Joseph, also, when he took his two sons to Jacob, for his blessing, after the excellent patriarch had become old and blind, and was about to be gathered to his fathers, was particular in the order in which he presented them for the benediction, that the right hand of the patriarch might be placed on the head of the eldest, the right hand having more of this virtue than the left—a paternal care which the patriarch deflected by crossing his arms, and planting the right-hand blessing on the youngest son, having probably less regard for the rights of primogeniture from the way in which they had been circumvented in his own case.

Curses were equally potent with blessings; indeed, their virtue seems to have exactly corresponded, and it is probable that a loss of virtue in one must have a corresponding effect on the other. No potent were these regarded, that Balak supposed that all that he would need, to stop the conquering progress of the Israelites, was to secure the curses of Balak against them, directed from a sufficient elevation; higher increasing the power of these as of other warlike projectiles. The speech of an ass—an uncommon occurrence then—diverted this plan temporarily, and eventually the curse broke out in involuntary blessings.

In that remarkable illustration of Scripture history, the *Prodigal Son*—a drama which seems intended to sprinkle salt on the spinal termini of those who are excluded from the theater by conscientious scruples, and which has been put upon the stage in this city, recently, giving a picture of patriarchal life and luxury most edifying to the devout mind—we observe the watchfulness of Joseph to intercept the half-formed curse of the Prodigal which the Patriarch was moved to utter; and when the Prodigal returns penitent, we behold the protracted and surprisingly natural debate which the Patriarch has with himself, whether he had better curse his son; an improvement on the "divine parallel"—as it was called in the bible—as if especially to show how the power of cursing was cherished in ancient times.

Nor was this instrument less potent in the Christian era, till within about three centuries. The successors of St. Peter preserved the power with its virtue unimpaired, and awayed the world with it. The time has been that a papal bull of interdiction would bring the most refractory kingdom to its intellectual seclusion; and the bull of excommunication had only to sound its preparatory key note, paw the earth and lash its sides with its tail, to bring the proudest monarch bareheaded to pay obsequious homage. Now his Holiness Pius Ninth, has launched his bull of excommunication at his Romagnese subjects, and upon all who have aided and abetted them in their rebellion, excluding them from the benefits of the clergy in this world, and consigning them to eternal perdition in the next, and yet the world moves on as usual, and the refractory subjects seem to regard the temporal protection of Sardinia with the reversion of that of France, as more important than the eternal salvation of which his Holiness has the keys. The papal bull roareth about the streets and no man regards it, and the governments of the world are doing as the Hebrews when they were left for a season to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way without divine intervention, every one as seemeth right in his own eyes.

## Want of a Bigger City.

The *Gazette* notices as a public want, "small and medium dwelling houses that can be rented at from two to five hundred dollars per annum." This is true enough, but it does not state the whole case. There is a very pressing want of family tenements of all sizes and prices, from such as rent at five hundred dollars down to the very lowest. They who labor, in the strictest sense for their daily bread, are in many instances, sadly crowded, oppressed, and discommoded. The city is too small for the inhabitants; population is discouraged by the want, or—which is consequent upon the scarcity—the high rates that are charged for inferior quarters, and ill health is the consequence of the discomforts of confined or ill-constructed lodgings, which for the want of better, people are constrained to occupy. The population of the city is doubtless smaller by several thousands than it would have been had things been otherwise.

**SETTLEMENT OF BURTON'S WILL.**—After all the fuss and about of the will of the late William E. Burton, the contestants failed to make such a case before the Surrogate as would warrant him in declaring it void. The English Mrs. Burton was behind hand with documents, and letters testamentary have been ordered to be issued to Dr. John J. O'Connell, executor, and Cecilia Burton, the testator's eldest daughter, the executrix named in the will.

**DEATH OF AN ARKANSAS ARTIST.**—The Little Rock (Ark.) *True Democrat* announces the death of Edward Payson Wahnhouner, known as the "Arkansas Artist." Mr. W. was a native of Arkansas, and had attracted considerable attention as an artist. His most popular painting was the "Arkansas Traveler," which has been engraved and circulated throughout the South.

**A GENERAL BAR-ROOM ROW.**—A grand drunken row took place in a saloon in Memphis, Tenn., a few days since, in which one hundred laborers, deck-hands and stowaways were engaged. Knives, hatchets, clubs, bricks and planks were used, and fifteen or sixteen of the combatants wounded one of them fatally. Only two of the belligerents were arrested.

## American Representative Men.

"Our Living Representative Men" is the title of a book recently published by Childs and Peterson, of Philadelphia, and Applegate, of this city. It contains biographical sketches of some thirty-four gentlemen engaged in political pursuits, and, either by themselves or their friends, deemed suitable material out of which to manufacture Presidents of the United States. It is an useful book for the politician and the journalist, and, if sufficiently comprehensive, will, perhaps, save members of the latter profession from falling into errors such as have heretofore been committed, when some not-very-generally-known celebrity has been called upon to represent the nation, and thrust into the candidacy.

It is not, however, of the book, but of its title, and things connected with the same, that we propose to speak. The title is—*Our Living Representative Men*. Are these gentlemen whose lives are devoted to the business of seeking and holding office through the agency of political parties? are they the true representatives of the character, dignity, energy, intellectual force, mental direction and moral conclusions of the people of the United States? Are Messrs. Breckinridge, Chase, Douglas, Everett, Fillmore, Guthrie, Houston, Johnson, Lane, McLean, Orr, Reed, Seward, Wise, or any, or all the class to which they belong; are they, in any just and rational sense, "our representative men?"

These gentlemen have, it is true, filled a very considerable space in the public eye; but it is because they have been the evangelists or peculiar representatives of any leading or prominent theory, or principle, or movement, or political system, agents, either actually or prospectively, of the people, in respect to concerns deemed of moment, the interest in the thing has given a factitious importance to the agency? In other words: is their representative character actual or only formal—a natural prerogative, or a thing of accidental place and position? We suspect there will be little dispute upon this question. Take away all that they have acquired through office and party, and what would any of them represent?

Since the battles of the Revolution, and the creation of the national polity, the great works of the country—those which have been given to the people their distinctive character—have been in the line of material improvement. Forests have been swept away, wide regions subdued and made productive, cities built, manufactures established, and a vast foreign and domestic commerce brought into existence. In literature and the elegant arts, we have done little; in philosophy and speculative science less. Our true representative men, therefore, are those in whom the spirit of material progress has found its best manifestation. Franklin, Fulton, Whitney, Stevens, Roe, Lawrence, Vanderbilt, and many of their fellow-laborers, the men who far more truly represent the American ideal, than any political magnate in or out of the list of possible candidates for the Presidency.

We might go further, and lay it down as an impregnable proposition that no party politician can be, in any respectable sense, a representative man. In his best phase, he represents nothing but his party; and in all ordinary aspects, the thing which he represents is simply his own private interest. To be inflexibly wedded to any principle whatsoever—that is to say, to the extent to which it is in all its logical consequences, would be too dangerous. His representative character must, therefore, always depend for its continuance upon accidental circumstances. Today he stands as the representative of one dogma; to-morrow, perhaps, of its opposite. A nation of weathercocks might find in him the fulfillment of its ideal; but not a nation where productive industry is the great and pregnant fact of its condition.

If any one were to be asked who were the true representative men of this city, where would he be likely to look for his answer? To the City Council, the Ward meeting, the political societies, party executive committees, or offices in the Court-house or City Buildings, or to the counting-rooms, the foundries, the pork-houses, the shops and manufactories, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchanges? Probably the latter. Very few would even think of the others. Our members of Congress and such like celebrities, we regard as rising gentlemen, doing the best they can for themselves; but when we think of those by whom the growth of the city is promoted, its wealth increased, and its business and fame extended—the representatives of its will and its energy—we look in quite another direction.

## The Penitents and Fifth-street Market-space Street Railroad.

As, under previous decisions of the Superior Court, there would seem to be no probability of successful resistance on the part of the property holders to the laying of a railroad track on this route, on Broadway, their resistance to a double track can only result in impairing their own and the public accommodation, without abating any of the objectionable features of a street railroad. It will hardly be denied that a railway is a great convenience to any street, however much its residents may be provided with their private conveyances; and of all the facilities for public travel railways are the least objectionable, the cars being much less noisy than omnibuses, more under the control of the drivers, and less dangerous to other vehicles or to persons on foot, while the accommodation is much superior.

If the residents on Broadway are to have a road it would seem desirable that they should have all the benefits of it, as well as its disadvantages, real or imaginary. A single track road is but a partial accommodation to the residents, while it is actually a greater annoyance than a double track to other vehicles on the street. A little reflection will show this. All other vehicles are excluded from a single track, both by the necessity of avoiding the cars, and by the impossibility that in a street thronged with vehicles going both ways, any can take and keep the center of the street; thus practically the crown of the street, the most desirable part, is monopolized by the cars. But, with a double track, vehicles can follow the cars on the same track without the necessity of turning out, and, to drays and heavy wagons which track the same as the cars, the railway tracks will be an accommodation, instead of an obstruction, as a single track undoubtedly is.

The space between the double tracks and the curbs on Broadway, is stated as twenty-seven feet four inches, enough for three vehicles, and a very liberal space compared with that on some of the single roads. The system of single track roads which has been imposed on this city is a serious detriment to this great public accommodation. Residents

where cars are constantly passing their doors, are compelled to walk two or three squares to reach those running in the right direction. It is but half a convenience, where it might be complete, and, as we have shown, somewhat less obstruction or annoyance to other vehicles. The system has certainly been carried far enough, and any new roads laid down should be done on a more sensible plan.

## Letter from Theodore Parker—His Opinions of Orthodox Theology and His Own Religion.

The following letter, dated at Rome, from Rev. Theodore Parker, now seeking restoration to health in Italy, was not long since received in reply to an address of sympathy from the First Independent Society, of New York city:

Gentlemen—Your kind and welcome letter of November 16, 1856, came to me some time ago, with its words of encouragement and cheer. I rejoice greatly in the progress which a natural form of religion is making in our land. It is a great and noble work you set before yourselves in the programme of your society, and I trust you will go on therein.

Not without access to the great Christian world the ecclesiastical institutions are in a state of decline; the mind and conscience of the age is not in them. This comes from no abatement of interest in religion itself, but from the fact that the theology of the Church does not satisfy the wants of the thoughtful and enlightened man. I think there was never a period in human history when men were so religious as now, when there was so much truth in their thoughts so much piety and philanthropy in their feelings, and so much morality in their conduct.

Yet it is not an age that builds churches to the glory of God; it establishes industries and founds manifold institutions for the welfare of man. In the free States of America you are continually struck with the antithesis between the ecclesiastical traditions of times past, and the fresh religious consciousness of the men and women now alive. All the great moral and religious movements which mark the progress of the age are alien to "the Church"—that is unfriendly to science, and the deadliest foes of democracy; it is the great bulwark of American slavery.

Now, I take it, your society desires a form of religion which shall be a right religion—the intellectual, reflective part, and right actions—the practical, voluntary part; and so to live in harmonious relations with God and man. Doubtless he will be the destruction of old errors; but most of it will be a more pleasant aspect, and consist in building what shall serve the present time, perhaps, also, future ages. Your labors can not be in vain.

I thank you heartily for the sympathy you offer me. I have endeavored to teach such a form of religion as human nature demands in its present state of development among civilized and enlightened nations. My work has been chiefly positive, building up, not critical, and negative, pulling down of the old, although, as was natural, the destructive part has been more noise, and for a moment drew the public attention. There are so many men and women in the North looking for religious instruction, that I am satisfied their religious wants, that I have found an abundance of friends and supporters. Nay my words have come across the sea and found welcome and hearty response in European lands. I once hoped to do much more work; I have yet done, and if my life and breath should be spared me a few years more, perhaps I shall yet bring some other things to light. But on that I do not count. I am devoutly grateful for what opportunities I have already had, and the results I have seen of very brief and humble work.

Believe me, dear friends,

Your well-wisher and friend,

THEODORE PARKER.

## Financial Warning—Attempt to Revive a Swindled Bank.

Hedges' New York Journal of Commerce and Bank Note Reporter contains this notice of this bank, somewhat famous in days gone by:

There is no question but extraordinary efforts are being made to circulate the notes of the "Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Greenburgh, Maryland," by the owners, Messrs. Brekin, Thompson, Stanley & Company, and no stone will remain unturned to forward their subject. As far as this bank is concerned, from its inception to the present time, there has never been one dollar of its capital paid in, and it is not likely to be at least half a dozen different parties within the last few years. The present owners have made the necessary arrangements for the establishment of branches and agents in the remotest parts of the west and south-west. The public must be on their guard and refuse to receive the issues of this bank, as there is no security for their ultimate redemption. The parties who have control of this bank are notorious, and no confidence should be placed in them. Refuse the bills in toto.

## Sectional Oxen in Texas.

A minister, traveling along a Texas road, met a stranger driving his wagon, which was pulled by four oxen. As the minister approached, he heard the driver say, "Get up, Freshy! What are you doing, Methodist?" The minister, struck with the singularity of such names being given to oxen, remarked: "I am a Baptist, you have strange names for your oxen, and I wish to know why they had such names given to them?" The driver replied: "I call that lead ox in front 'Presbyterian,' because he is true blue, and never strays; he believes in pulling through every difficult place, persevering to the end, and then he knows more than all the rest. The one by his side I call 'Campbellite,' he does very well when you let him go his own way; he sees water, and then all the world would keep him out of it, and there he stands, as if his journey was ended. This off ox behind is called 'Baptist,' because he is always anxious to get out of the water, and will not eat with the others, but is constantly looking, first on one side and then on the other, and at every thing that comes near him. The other, which I call 'Methodist,' makes great noise and great do, and you would think that he was pulling all creation, but he don't pull a pound."

**MODE OF OBTAINING SUCCESS.**—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait, not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor, always willing, fulfilling and accomplishing his task, "that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion." The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved—not because it is sought after. It is a very discreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame, about what the world says of us, to be always looking in the face of others for approval to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say, to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our own voices.—*Longfellow.*

## Editorial Remark.—A recent counter place at Montgomery, Alabama, recently, between Samuel G. Reid, of the *Advertiser*, and Edwin A. Banks, of the *Confederate*.

Cause—an unfavorable publication in the *Advertiser* concerning A. D. Banks, formerly of this city, and now residing in Montgomery, neighbor of the *Engineer*, and brother of Edwin A. Banks.

## DIED.

MIDDLEY.—On Saturday, April 21, of congestion of the brain, Richard Vackermer, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Broadway and Park street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

## HOME INTEREST.

Only twenty-five cents for a good colored Picture, in case, at O'CONNOR'S, 22 West Fifth-street. If you want a good Picture, call at the south-west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue. Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty-five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the babies—you are sure to get a good likeness.

## FOR cheap fancy cases, filled with beautiful Pictures, go to O'CONNOR'S, No. 22 West Fifth-street.

You will get them cheaper than in any other gallery in the city. A list of prices can be seen at the door. (1856-57)

## FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!

### ELEGANT FANS!

Just received by express and steamer, direct from Paris, a line of beautiful Fans, new styles, rich in material, most elegant and elegant in finish. Opera and Bridal Fans.

Pearl stick, white Silk, plain; Pearl stick, white Silk, silver; Pearl stick, parrot pattern; Pearl stick, white Silk, embroidered; Ivory Stick, Broad Fan, white, red, blue and pink Silk.

Ivory Stick, silver, spangled, embroidered Silk; Ivory Stick, elegantly painted, Silk; Sandal-wood Stick, broad Silk, all colors; Card Cases carved and plain pearl shell; Porte-monnaies, with chain, leather, silver, velvet; Stereoscopes and Views; Steel Bracelets and Brooches; Steel Buckles and Slides; Coral Necklaces and Ties; Dress Garters.

applied-dressed N. E. corner Fourth and Walnut.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**—MIAMI TRIBUNE No. 1, I. O. O. F. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, at the 24th Sun of the Plant Moon, at the 24th Sun, to attend the forthcoming celebration.

By order of their Starboard, A. L. HOMER.

**MEMORANDUM.** THE 10, I. O. O. F. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, at the 24th Sun of the Plant Moon, at the 24th Sun, to attend the forthcoming celebration.

By order of their Starboard, A. L. HOMER.

**NOTICE TO THE OFFICERS.**—The members of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, at the 24th Sun of the Plant Moon, at the 24th Sun, to attend the forthcoming celebration.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**DELAND & GOSSAGE, 74 West Fourth-st.**  
Are now offering seasonable  
**DRY GOODS**  
AT  
**LOW PRICES.**  
A SMALL LOT OF  
**FOULARD SILKS**  
Price, 37 1/2 cents.  
Very choice do., 50, 62 1/2 and 75.

## CHECK SUMMER SILKS

Price, From 50 to 75c.  
**BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS!**  
Rich Lustre! 75c.  
Superior do., 87 1/2c. and \$1.

## Dress Goods in Summer Fabrics OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rich Grenadine Robes; Pine-apple do.; Barege Angles do.

## TRAVELING SUITS.

In Barege Angles and other materials.

## Organdi Robes, &c.

Choice styles of ORGANDIES, PRINTED JACONETS and LAWNS.

## TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

Of the latest importation. Two cases of Barege de Laines at 12 1/2c. and 25c.

## SHAWLS and MANTILLAS

Rich Black Silk Shawls; new styles of Black Silk Mantillas; Lace Prints, Mantles, Picoles and Bureaux Summer Shawls. We will continue to offer great bargains in LINENS and other Housekeeping Goods, Hosiery, &c.

## Hoop Skirts!

Latest improvements in Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts. Misses' Skirts at 25, 35, 40 and 50c.

## DELAND & GOSSAGE, NO. 74 WEST FOURTH-STREET.

## COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

BEING ABOUT TO GIVE UP HOUSE-KEEPING for a time, I offer for sale my present residence in Avondale, situated on the most agreeable part of that suburb, and only two miles from the present corporation line.

## THE GROUNDS

Comprise nearly three acres, and are pleasantly situated. They are shaded by fine fruit trees of nearly twenty different varieties, and are well laid out and planted with shrubs and flowers, and well supplied with ornamental shrubbery and fruit-trees of the most approved kinds.

## THE HOUSE

Is nearly new, of the Italian villa style of architecture, built of half-hundred stone with cement walls, and all the walls are of red brick, and are finished with a fine coat of white wash, and are well supplied with coal-gas, and an equal temperature. It is also lighted with gas, and is finished throughout in the very best manner. A reservoir in the lower or Belvidere connects with the bath-room or lower portions of the dwelling.

## THE OUT-BUILDINGS

Consist of a carriage-house and stable, stone gas-house, etc. A fine well of soft water, situated both at the front and back of the grounds give ample and never-failing supply of water.

## FOR TERMS, &c.

Apply at the EAGLE IRON WORKS, corner of Canal and Walnut streets, or at SMITH & NIXON'S, 64 W. Fourth-street, Cincinnati, O.

## I. O. O. F. BONNETS!

### SECOND GRAND

### BALL and FESTIVAL

—OF—  
Lesantville Lodge 336, I. O. O. F.,  
WILL BE HELD AT  
MELODEON HALL, APRIL 26, 1860.  
TICKETS 25c, SUPPER INCLUDED.  
(april-eod)

## REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT,

The "Backwoods Preacher."

## Will Lecture

FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION OF THE M. E. CHURCH,

AT MORRIS CHAPEL,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENING,  
MAY 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. (april-e)

## UNCHANGABLE SOLUTION

## Citrate of Magnesia

## Purgative Mineral Water.

THIS PREPARATION IS PARTICULARLY recommended as a substitute for Epsom Salt, and is more pleasant in its operation. Prepared and sold by SUITE, BOKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Postoffice.

## Mineral Water Corks.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUITE, BOKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Postoffice.

## Epsom Salts.

40 BRIS. EPSON SALTS. Received and for sale by SUITE, BOKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Postoffice.

## Pump Company,

CORNER OF MIAMI CANAL AND FIFTH-STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio, are manufacturing large pumps, celebrated Hydraulic Pumps, and all kinds of Pumps, for sale and hire. All those who are about to purchase PUMPS for Tanneries, Breweries, Distilleries, Fire Docks, etc., or for any other purpose, will find it to their advantage to call on the PUMP COMPANY, and see the works of these valuable inventors, or address the PUMP COMPANY, at the corner of Miami Canal and Fifth-street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## OLIVE OIL.—JUST RECEIVED, 25

Barrels of superior Olive Oil, which is prepared for table use. For sale, wholesale and retail, by SUITE, BOKSTEIN & CO., 56 and Branch 249 West Fourth-st.

## FRENCH MUSTARD.—JUST RECEIVED

50 and Branch 249 West Fourth-st.

## HOKERS FARINA.—10 HRS. HECK

and retail, by SUITE, BOKSTEIN & CO., 56 and Branch 249 West Fourth-st.

## NEW MANUFACTURE OF TAILORING

Establishment No. 174 VINE-STREET, between Fourth and Fifth, Cincinnati.

## EDWARD MARDLE